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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION

OF

The Deaf and the Blind

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO,

FOR THE BIENNIAL TERM, ENDING NOV. 30, 1890.

DENVER
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1890.

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JOHN W. STILLMAN	Secretary	Colorado Springs 1891
DANIEL HAWKS,		Greeley 1895
JOSEPH A. DAVIS,		Westcliffe 1895

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN E. RAY, A. M.	Superintendent
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TEACHERS.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

D. C. DUDLEY, A. M.	H. M. HARBERT
G. W. VEDITZ, A. M.	E. C. CAMPBELL
MISS TILLIE GARMAN	
MISS L. K. THOMPSON	Teacher of Articulation
MRS. A. C. MANNING	Teacher of Aural Class

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

MRS. CYNTHIA C. WYNN	FRED H. MANNING, A. M
MISS M. E. CHURCHMAN, Vocal and Instrumental Music.	

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

B. P. ANDERSON, M. D.	Physician
E. M. MARBOURG, M. D.	Ophthalmic Surgeon
MRS. ANNA RICHARDS	Matron
MISS MARY HARBERT	Girls' Supervisor
JOHN W. TAYLOR	Boys' Supervisor and Engineer
MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR	Assistant Boys' Supervisor
FRANK F. LIBBY	Night Watchman

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS.

H. M. HARBERT	Printing
MISS MARY HARBERT	Needle Work
SAMUEL GALE	Carpentry
JOHN W. TAYLOR	Broom and Mattress Making
G. W. VEDITZ	Editor Colorado Index

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THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE
DEAF AND BLIND
OF COLORADO.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

HON. JOB A. COOPER,
Governor of Colorado:

Complying with a statutory provision we herein render account of our trusteeship for the biennal term from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1890, and respectfully request you to transmit it to the Eighth General Assembly, in order that the Legislators may be well informed concerning this school, established and maintained by special legislative enactment, for the purpose of educating those children who by reason of their peculiar condition are prevented from using the other public schools.

The funds provided by the special tax and by the special appropriations have been expended in accordance with strict business principles, so as to realize the greatest benefits, and we invite an honest, critical investigation of our work. We can only provide the ways and means, while to the officers and teachers we entrust the practical management of the school and the training of the pupils. We have no adverse criticism to make as to the manner in which they have performed their allotted

parts, but urge upon them, one and all, the importance of the work in which they are engaged, and the necessity of earnest, intelligent, continuous vigilance in the prosecution of it.

During much of the time covered by this report, we have been engaged in building operations and extensive improvements upon the grounds. This has interfered greatly with the school work in various ways, and especially because it has been absolutely necessary for the Superintendent to devote almost his entire time to the outside work, to the neglect of the educational features. We are pleased to say, that now he can return to his proper work, that of superintending the school work in all its varied phases, and with the corps of teachers which are under his direction, we shall expect good and effectual results.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the two years herein reviewed the improvements have been far greater than all which have been made during the previous history of the Institution. In our report of two years ago, made to your immediate predecessor, the Hon. Alva Adams, we presented our needs, specified the improvements required, and asked a special appropriation therefor. (Pages 9 and 10, Report for the Biennial term ending November 30, 1888).

The sum asked for was granted, and we have expended it and show the following permanent improvements paid for and a balance of \$56.72 to the credit of the building fund.

First—A building for educational purposes exclusively.

Second—A boiler house and laundry.

Third—A kitchen and dining room for officers and pupils, and apartments for the domestics.

Fourth—A steam heating plant.

The school building is an honor to the State, and in its construction and appointments is the equal of any in the United States designed for this work.

Our provision for heating and ventilating all the different buildings is ample and successful.

In addition to these new improvements, the old building has been thoroughly overhauled, new and ample stairways constructed, sleeping apartments enlarged, better quarters provided for the Superintendent and his family, teachers' and officers' rooms so arranged that the entire building shall be under close and constant supervision, suitable lavatories for the boys and girls, also hospital rooms have been provided and steam heat introduced, so that now only a single fire is had in the entire building—the one in the kitchen. A very large amount of grading has been done, thereby greatly improving the grounds. A four-inch water main now connects us with the city water works, a fire hydrant has been set between the buildings, and connection has been made with the city sewer.

The cost of these several improvements has been as follows:

School building complete, including steam heat, electric light wiring,	
architects' fees, builders' risk and plumbing	\$ 62,045 30
Boiler house, dining rooms, kitchen, boilers, and architects' fees	17,134 95
Plumbing and sewer ing new buildings.	1,163 03
Total account of new buildings.	\$ 80,343 28
Balance in treasury	56 72
\$ 80,400 00	
Appropriations	\$ 80,000 00
Premium	400 00
\$ 80,400 00	
Old building changes, fire escapes, plumbing, architects' fees,	
grading and moving shop	\$ 9,233 26

VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Nearly two acres have been added to our grounds by gifts from the Colorado Springs Co. This makes fully fifteen acres of land, well located and truly "beautiful for situation."

Value of grounds and buildings, Dec. 1, 1888	\$65,000
Permanent improvements in two years, chiefly in buildings .	89,576
Additional land	2,500
Total	\$157,076

HANDICRAFT.

With our increased room we are enabled to give employment to all the pupils in some kind of manual labor. Mattress-making has been provided for the blind boys and we have already taken steps to introduce broom-making. The deaf boys are employed in the printing office and carpenter shop, while all the girls are taught to knit, sew, take care of their rooms, assist in the dining room and laundry. Shoe and harness making will be taught the deaf boys. We are intent upon this one principle in all our teaching and training of these unfortunate children; cultivate their minds so they may the better bear the burden of their affliction; train their hands so they may better provide for themselves. In so far as we accomplish these aimed at results, so far we succeed in placing them in closer relationship with their more favored friends and acquaintances.

FINANCIAL.

The last report showed an indebtedness of \$453.64. Warrants have been drawn on the State Treasury for the two years amounting to \$66,747.47. Deduct from this the debit balance of last report and it shows the current expenses for two years to be \$66,295.83. Of this sum \$9,233.26 has been expended for permanent improvements on the old buildings and grounds.

The report of the treasurer shows in detail the amount of money which has passed through his hands as follows: Current expenses \$69,042.91, but \$2,295.44 is official receipts of superintendent, being collections made by him from pupils for clothing and traveling expenses, therefore does not figure as an actual expense to the institution. In like manner the building account

shows a credit for lumber sold of \$424.39. This was really lumber returned, and hence a discount from the original bill. We refer for details of expenses to the report of our treasurer and an itemized account attached hereto.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL.

Dr. E. M. Marbourg, a gentleman highly skilled in Ophthalmology and Otology, kindly proffered his services in behalf of any pupil who might be benefited by the proper treatment of the eye or ear. Success has followed his treatment in several cases. While we do not purpose to allow any clinical operations to be performed or to have any deviation from the prime objects of the school, yet, if, by skillful treatment, sight or hearing can be restored to any of our pupils, we shall not hesitate to do our part in the accomplishment of so desirable a blessing.

We still retain Dr. B. P. Anderson as our attending physician, who has wisely and with consummate skill managed such cases of illness as have arisen. The general health of our pupils is remarkable when we take into consideration this fact, that in a very large majority of cases their loss of sight or hearing is due to some severe disease which has seriously impaired the constitution and rendered it less capable of resisting the various ills to which "Flesh is heir." Four deaths have occurred among the pupils, credited to typhoid fever, membranous croup or diphtheria, and acute tonsilitis. While we sorely regret this inroad upon our number, we cannot ascribe it to any neglect on the part of the trustees, physician or officers. The school has been in operation sixteen years, and only six deaths have occurred in that time.

REQUIREMENTS.

Our school building is now completed but it must be furnished with school desks, chairs, etc. The walks must be paved with stone or cement, so placed as

to protect our buildings from water settling around the foundations, and to furnish the pupils with room for out-door exercise when the grounds are wet or covered with snow. The old fence that *was* has served its time, and should be re-placed with one in keeping with the present style of improvements. The building should be fully insured, but we cannot pay for this from our present income, and we must leave it to the wisdom of the legislature to provide for this security. More dormitory room must be provided, and we suggest that funds be appropriated for a building, to be used exclusively for girls' dormitory, with rooms for the girls' supervisor, and sewing and study. We have closely calculated the cost of these specialties, and ask an appropriation of \$30,000 to spend on them. Believing that we have shown our ability to use the funds heretofore placed in our hands in a judicious and economical manner, we will use our best endeavors to be equally careful in the expenditure of any further appropriations.

You have visited us and can speak from personal observation of the school work and the building operations. We regret that you could not have visited the school more frequently, and thereby become more intimately acquainted with the routine and details thereof. We ask a careful examination of our work in the past, and desire fair, honorable criticism from you and others. Legislative committees should devote sufficient time to fully and critically examine into the workings, expenses and needs, not only of this institution, but also of all others supported wholly or in part by State aid.

COMPLAINT.

The Seventh General Assembly passed an act to reimburse the County of Clear Creek for expenses incurred in caring for a person who was a county charge. This person chanced to be a blind boy and had been supported by the county from his birth until eight years of age,

when he was received in this school, being the first pupil admitted to the blind department. The bill for his support during these eight years was stated to be \$2,697.59. The act provided "That said amount be paid from the fund known and designated as the fund for the support of the Deaf, Mute and Blind Institute of Colorado Springs, and that additional and sufficient appropriation be made for the payment of the same." (Session Laws 1889, pages 65 and 66).

The State Auditor refused to issue such warrant against the revenue specially provided for the support and maintenance of the "Institute for the Education of the Mute and Blind of Colorado," rightfully believing that the special funds provided for the education of the deaf and blind children could not be used to re-imburse any county for taking care of its poor. The county then sued out a writ of mandamus in Arapahoe county directing the State Auditor to issue such warrant to be paid from the revenue of this institution. The trustees were not notified of the hearing on this writ, hence were not in court in person or by council. The judge before whom the hearing was had, not being correctly informed concerning the facts in the case, granted the writ as prayed for and by this act the deaf and the blind children of the State of Colorado have been, legislatively or judicially, robbed of the sum of \$2,697.59, which has been drawn from their revenue, to pay a county for taking care of one of its residents who by reason of his youth and misfortune could not provide for himself. We ask that we be empowered to enter and prosecute a suit against Clear Creek county compelling it to replace this sum \$2,697.59 in the State treasury to the credit of the funds of this institution. Or if it seems to be the purpose of the State to come to the relief of the counties by paying expenses incurred in the support of poor persons, then that all amounts so allowed be provided for by special appropriation, paya-

ble from the general revenue of the State, and that all monies raised and set apart for the purpose of educating the children of the State, be securely guarded against the inroads of any county which happens to have a seeing, hearing, deaf or blind child for whom it must provide.

LEGISLATION.

The Statutes relating to this institution were wisely drawn, but some changes are necessary. The title should be "COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND," thereby more completely identifying it as a part of our public school system. The section relating to the term of office of Superintendent should be changed so that an assistant might be placed in charge temporarily in case of an emergency.

We direct your attention to the reports of Drs. Marbourg and Anderson, Surgeon and Physician, and to those of the Treasurer and Superintendent, which we submit as a part of our report.

VALUE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Value of buildings and grounds November 30, 1888	\$ 65,000 00
Increase in value	92,076 00
Present value	\$ 157,076 00

ATTENDANCE.

Attendance at time of last report	81
Added since	59
Total enrollment	140
Removed from State	8
Graduated	3
Dismissed because of feeble-mindedness	1
Dismissed as incorrigible	2
Died	4
Voluntarily remaining at home	14
Total	32
Present enrollment	108

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	POSITION.	SALARY.
John E. Ray, resident	Superintendent	\$1,500 00
D. C. Dudley, non-resident	Teacher of the deaf	1,500 00
H. M. Harbert, non-resident	Teacher of the deaf and printing	1,250 00
E. C. Campbell, non-resident	Teacher of the deaf and art	1,000 00
G. W. Veditz, resident	Teacher of the deaf and editor	800 00
Mrs. A. C. Manning, resident	Teacher of the aural class	600 00
Miss L. K. Thompson, resident	Teacher of articulation	600 00
Miss Tillie Garman, resident	Teacher of the deaf	500 00
F. H. Manning, resident	Teacher of the blind	650 00
Mrs. C. C. Wynn, resident	Teacher of the blind	600 00
Miss M. E. Churchman, resident	Teacher of the blind and music	600 00
Mrs. Anna Richards, resident	Matron	450 00
Miss Mary Harbert, resident	Girls' supervisor and seamstress	400 00
John W. Taylor, resident	Boys' supervisor, eng'r and mat. m'g	650 00
Mrs. John W. Taylor, resident	Assistant boys' supervisor	350 00
Samuel Gale, non-resident	Teacher of carpentry	675 00

Respectfully submitted,

HENRI R. FOSTER,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Treasurer's Report.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., December 5, 1890.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind, of Colorado:

GENTLEMEN—Your treasurer would most respectfully submit the following report of moneys received and paid out since the date of my last report, namely, December 6, 1888:

January 22, 1889, received from State Treasurer	\$ 2,280 00
February 5, 1889, received from State Treasurer	1,345 00
February 8, 1889, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	114 20
March 6, 1889, received from State Treasurer	7,200 00
April 4, 1889, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	124 19
April 15, 1889, received from State Treasurer	4,800 00
May 10, 1889, received from State Treasurer	6,000 00
June 4, 1889, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	107 50
June 12, 1889, received from State Treasurer	7,500 00
August 8, 1889, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	194 69
November 30, 1889, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	325 13
February 10, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	322 55
February 10, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	80 55
March —, 1890, received from State Treasurer	4,308 48
April 28, 1890, received from State Treasurer	13,236 63
May 3, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	347 90
June 5, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	198 50
June 12, 1890, received from State Treasurer	5,157 92
August 6, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	69 00
August 26, 1890, received from State Treasurer	2,439 39
October 3, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	119 20
October 6, 1890, received from State Treasurer	5,521 39
December 5, 1890, received from State Treasurer	6,958 66
December 5, 1890, received from Superintendent John E. Ray	292 03
Total	\$ 69,042 91

Expenditures as follows:

December 24, 1888, by paid overdraft, First National Bank	\$ 453 64
February 7, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	5,580 81
April 5, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	5,499 76
June 4, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	5,186 60
August 9, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	2,045 95
October 10, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	3,834 93
November 4, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	194 12
December 5, 1889, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	6,179 05
February 6, 1890, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	5,922 40
April 10, 1890, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	6,287 39
June 3, 1890, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	4,881 42
August 1, 1890, by transfer to building fund, by order of trustees	7,723 48
August 7, 1890, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	2,010 85
October 1, 1890, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	5,130 81
November 28, 1890, by transfer to building fund, by order of trustees	509 78
December 5, 1890, by paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	7,571 92
Total	\$ 69,042 91

The foregoing statement includes moneys received and paid out on account of current expense fund for the years 1889 and 1890.

I have received and paid out on account of building fund the following, viz:

March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21904	\$ 5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21905	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21906	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21907	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21908	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21909	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21910	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21911	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21912	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21913	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21914	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21915	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21916	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21917	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21918	5,000 00
March 21, 1889, to State warrant No. 21919	5,000 00
To received premium on sale of above warrants	400 00
August 1, 1890, to amount transferred from the current expense fund by order of Board of Trustees	7,723 48
August 20, 1890, to amount received from Jo. Dozier for lumber	424 39
October 1, 1890, to amount transferred from the current expense fund by order of Board of Trustees	509 78
December 5, 1890, to amount transferred from the current expense fund by order of Board of Trustees	1,000 00
Total	\$ 90,057 65
Paid out for new building, additions to the old building, boiler house, steam heating, etc., as per warrants No. 1 to No. 363 inclusive, per audits, and order of the Board of Trustees: Total	\$ 90,000 93
By cash on hand	56 72
Total	\$ 90,057 65

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The amounts transferred from current expense fund to building fund.

August 1, 1890, amount	\$ 7,723 48
October 1, 1890, amount	509 78
December 5, 1890, amount	1,000 00
Total	\$ 9,233 26

These amounts were transferred for the purpose of re-imbursing the building fund, for moneys paid out of that fund for repairs and improvements to old building, at times when there was not sufficient funds in the current expense account, to which these expenditures were chargeable.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. LAWTON,

Treasurer.

Physician's Report.

COLORADO SPRINGS, January 1, 1891.

To the Board of Trustees Deaf and Blind Institute:

GENTLEMEN:—In rendering you my customary report of the sanitary and hygienic condition of the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, I regret that I will be unable to report as few cases of sickness and deaths as in my former communications.

Unfortunately the institution, during the months of November and December, suffered from an epidemic of diphtheria and "Follicular Tonsilitis," which, but for its mildness of attack would have proven the most disastrous in the history of the institution. During these months sixteen cases of the tonsilar affection, and thirty-six cases of diphtheria were treated. Added to these there were in the institution at the same time four cases of typhoid fever; of the latter one died from perforation of the bowels. There were two deaths from membranous croup, and one case of diphtheria died outside of the institution and not under my care. The low rate of mortality, when we consider the number of cases, was due primarily to the mildness of the disease, and also to the watchful care and nursing of the superintendent and his assistants.

In casting about for a cause for this epidemic, we probably might not seek farther than the overcrowded dormitories, both in those for boys and girls. The present building, used for the above purposes, is not only old and badly ventilated, but built years ago and to accommodate only one-third the number of pupils that are in attendance at this date. The sleeping rooms are necessarily of insufficient size and totally inadequate as regards the amount of pure air required for each occu

pant. The inevitable result of such overcrowding, foul air, must, as a consequence, induce disease and sickness. In my opinion, it is absolutely necessary in order to avoid such a result in the future or at any time during the session of the school, that steps be taken, having for their end the enlargement of these sleeping departments or what would be much safer, the remodeling in its entirety of the present building. In my last report I called attention to the necessity of an out building to be used as an infirmary for hospital purposes, and I closed my report by saying that such a building or infirmary "becomes an imperative necessity when we consider the liability at any time of an epidemic of an infectious or contagious disease." Such an epidemic, as predicted, made its appearance and the means at hand for total or even partial isolation of cases were not to be obtained. Had such infirmary been accessible, there would have been, in my opinion, but few cases and the epidemic would have been cut short in its incipiency. I again urge the importance of such a building. Pupils gather from all portions of the State; some of them suffering from constitutional disease, liable at any time to manifest itself; others who may have been exposed to infectious disease before coming, always a source of danger and menace to the good health of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

B. P. ANDERSON, M. D.

To HON: HENRI R. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

REPORT

OF THE

Oculist and Ophthalmic Surgeon.

To the Board of Trustees of the School for the Deaf and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—The work among the deaf and the blind being so imperative, I undertook to relieve as many as possible. Hyperopia (far-sightedness) was found to be quite common among the deaf children. As they depend upon their eyes principally, anything that prevents their use, or interferes with them in any way, retards their progress. Eight cases among the girls were very marked, while there were others of minor degree. These, by the proper adjustment to their eyes of glasses, were relieved of their symptoms and were able to prosecute their studies with ease.

About an equal number among the boys were found. Two cases of strabismus were found and operated upon. Only one case of myopia (near-sightedness) was found.

Not much could be done towards relieving the deafness, as many of them were born deaf. Cases due to meningitis and kindred cerebral affections were alike unfavorable. Where the deafness was due to scarlet fever, the prognosis was better, as their affection was more of a mechanical character. Though hearing could not be restored, yet the purulent discharges from the ears were a constant menace to their lives, unless stopped.

One boy who had been blind from congenital cataracts, was operated upon and the sight restored. A large percentage of cases of blindness among the children were due to ulceration of the cornea, and they are all well nigh hopeless. Several were treated successfully for inflammation, as well as for other minor troubles.

E. M. MARBOURG, M. D.

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Trustees of the School for the Deaf and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN—In presenting this, the Ninth Biennial Report of the "Colorado Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Blind," I have great pleasure in referring you to the progress and improvements made in the various departments.

The attendance has gained steadily year by year, until we now have the largest enrollment, in proportion to population, of any State in the Union, and the number is constantly increasing. We are still far from having in school all who should be here. While traveling through the State, and by an extensive correspondence with those who are interested in the education of our youth, I have obtained the names of more than one hundred who have never attended our school, and I believe that there are at least one hundred and twenty-five children who should be here. I have done what I could to induce the parents of many of these children to send them to school. My efforts have met with success in many instances, but there are some to whose homes I have gone more than once, and with whom I have discussed the importance of educating their children, without avail.

This leads me to think that our legislature should pass a law making it compulsory upon parents to avail themselves of the privileges provided by the State for the education of their offspring.

Another source of congratulation is, that with the numerical growth of the school there has been a corresponding growth in organization and efficiency among

the teachers and officers. The pupils are better graded than formerly, and the efforts of the teachers have thus been more effective. While there is still room for improvement all along the line, yet I feel gratified at the fidelity exemplified by all. I hope that we shall fully realize ere long that the institution was established and is maintained for the benefit of the children who are placed under our care, and that we must do all we can to elevate them intellectually, physically and morally, and make them independent, self-sustaining, self-respecting citizens.

We have had some sickness in the past, but the prompt methods used proved efficacious until this fall. Each year there has been some typhoid fever among the pupils, and two years ago there were three quite severe cases, while last winter the "La Grippe" prevailed for a time, but by careful attention no serious results followed.

This fall we have been less fortunate. The session opened most auspiciously. The number enrolled was larger than ever before and, for a time, every one was in good health. In October the typhoid fever came into our midst and there were two severe cases, one of which proved fatal.

DEATHS.

Allie Mawhiney had a violent attack of typhoid fever, followed by meningitis and peritonitis, which caused her death November 2, 1890.

Wilford Beckwith, six years of age, was attacked with tonsilitis at his home in the city, where he had gone to spend the Sabbath, and died the following Thursday, November 13.

Lee Ross Mahan had a violent attack of membranous croup, which completed its work November 13.

A few days later, Maximiniano Blanco was attacked by the same disease, which proved fatal November 24.

These are the first deaths which have occurred in the school for nearly eight years, and the only ones, with two exceptions, since the establishment of the institution.

OBJECT OF THIS SCHOOL.

There is a gross error abroad concerning the object for which this and similar institutions were established. Some call it an asylum, and so regard it. Others seem to think it is a home for the afflicted and infirm; while still others consider it a retreat, or a hospital, for those who have lost their hearing or sight. The question is frequently asked, "How many patients have you;" and "how many inmates can you accommodate?"

As the title indicates, this institution is merely a *school* for the *education* of those whose sight or hearing is so defective as to deprive them of the benefits offered by the ordinary public schools. It is a special department of the public school system of the State, seeking to develop the mental, moral, and physical capabilities of the children who are deprived of some of their faculties.

It is not a charitable institution. True, it is supported and maintained at the expense of the State, but it is no more a charitable institution than is the State University, the Agricultural College, or the School of Mines. It is a school in the usual acceptation of the term.

LITERARY WORK.

The increased facilities for prosecuting the literary part of our work, provided by special appropriation made by the last General Assembly, and to which a more detailed reference is hereinafter made, have placed us in a position to perform much more acceptable service than heretofore. The improvements in this particular direction have more than kept pace with the rapid

growth of the school. We need now only the necessary school room appliances to place us where we can do as good work as the very best institutions in our land. May we not hope that the next Legislature will supply this need?

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

The literary course marked out for the blind pupils is the same as that followed in the public schools of this city; and there are some of our children whose standing will compare very favorably with that of most of their seeing fellows who have enjoyed greater advantages. Their work in mental arithmetic will put to the blush many who have the use of all their senses.

Nearly all the pupils read both the line-letters (raised-type) and the New York "point system" with ease. The only exceptions are those who came to school late in life and whose sense of touch became blunted before they came. Their progress will always be hindered by this fact, which will have much to do with their pleasures in after life.

I presume it is needless for me, at this day, to state that the various printing houses for the blind in this country and Europe have issued thousands of volumes of the choicest works published in the English language; of History, Poetry, Fiction, Biography and all kinds of religious literature, from the Scriptures down. In addition to these there are several periodicals published in the different styles of type for the blind.

There is also quite a number of musical publications which have done much to light up this dark world for the blind. All our blind pupils are given lessons in vocal music, and such as make good progress are taught instrumental music. A fund is needed to purchase an organ, two pianos and some stringed instruments, with which to organize an orchestra among the pupils. Some of them already perform upon more than one instrument.

The increase in numbers in this department has been unusually large for the past two years, the total enrollment reaching forty-six. The number for this session alone has been thirty-seven.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

I shall not stop here to discuss the difficulties attending the education of the deaf. That was dwelt upon quite extensively in my last report. Suffice it to say, that the learner of the English language has before him a task as endless as is often met with in life, be he hearing, or deaf, native or foreign born.

The deaf have to contend with all these difficulties with this added that they have never heard nor spoken, and hence have no knowledge of any spoken or written language. And then, too, there sometimes goes with the loss of one, or more, of the senses, a dulling or blunting, of those which remain, and a weakening of the body which works disaster to the educational aspirations of the pupil.

The course of instruction mapped out for this department is largely such as is used in our public schools, though we sometimes use different books. We strive to prepare our pupils for the regular course taught in the National Deaf Mute College, at Washington, D. C., which is doing so much for the higher education of the deaf. We have already sent two boys there from our school, one of whom is still prosecuting his studies with commendable success.

ARTICULATION.

Since the publication of our last report we have arranged to have a teacher in this special line. All the pupils in the sign classes who have exemplified sufficient aptitude in acquiring the power to speak and to read the movements of the lips of others, are given exercises in articulation daily. Every pupil who enters this institu-

tion will be given a fair opportunity to show what power is possessed for this work. If the success is such as to justify the outlay, more attention will be given. If not, as a rule, the pupil is kept in the manual classes, where it has been demonstrated that every deaf child of average, or even mediocre, ability can be taught to read and write the English language creditably well.

THE AURAL CLASS.

I have seen no good reason during these two years for making any change in this class, except to enlarge the work. I find that there are several of our pupils who hear sufficiently well to be taught through the ear with the assistance of aural instruments. As a result, we have a regularly organized class of more than a dozen members, taught wholly by the aural and oral methods. There are also a few others in the more advanced classes under hearing teachers who are taught only by word of mouth.

THE ART DEPARTMENT.

Since moving into our new school house this part of our regular work, which had to be suspended last year because of our crowded condition, has been resumed. The success which has been attained during these few weeks speaks for itself.

During the recent summer vacation the Board of Trustees encouraged the art teacher to make a trip East with a view to improving himself in his particular sphere. He spent several weeks in Chicago, taking special lessons in some new directions, and he returns to us better prepared for his work. He is giving his pupils the advantages of what he learned. I believe that it was money well expended.

A few of our pupils show peculiar aptitude for art work. I should not be surprised to see at least one of them become eminent in this line. We have received encouragement from Mr. R. S. Roeschlaub, of Denver,

the architect of our new buildings, that he will take one or more of our boys under his care, after they leave school, and see what can be done with them as draftsmen.

THE SIGN DEPARTMENT.

I can say most emphatically that the classes in this department are doing better work than ever before. With increased facilities, better accommodations, an additional teacher, more suitable appliances and a better grading of the pupils, there is an earnestness on the part of the teachers and more inspiration to the children than formerly. The school is to be congratulated on its very earnest and efficient corps of teachers.

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Improvements have been made here, and the management has endeavored to make this part of our little world as much like home as possible. The superintendent tries to take the place of father to the children, and the matron stands in place of mother. In the rearranging of the old building special effort was made to have the officers' and teachers' rooms so distributed over the house as to have every pupil while in the dormitories in close proximity to some officer or teacher. The smaller boys sleep in a room which communicates with that occupied by the boys' supervisor and his wife. The medium sized boys occupy the room over these, and there are two teachers adjacent to them, while the matron has apartments on the other side, between them and the girls. The larger boys have rooms on the upper floor with the rooms of three teachers almost surrounding them.

The girls occupy two large rooms on the second floor, and at the opposite end of the building, with the matron on one side and the girls' supervisor on the other. And, to have perfect security, the night watchman traverses

every part of the building each hour of the night, as well as overlooks the grounds.

There is need of more and better dormitory room, and I would recommend that an appropriation be asked from the next Legislature with which to erect a dormitory for our girls.

The hours for study and work are divided according to the following schedule:

Rising bell	5:30 a. m.
Morning study hour, from 6:00 to	6:25 a. m.
Breakfast, for pupils	6:30 a. m.
Breakfast, for officers	7:00 a. m.
Chapel exercises.	8:00 a. m.
School opens	8:20 a. m.
Recess, 10:40 to	11:00 a. m.
School closes	12:50 p. m.
Dinner, for pupils	1:00 p. m.
Dinner, for officers.	1:30 p. m.
Vocal exercises for blind pupils, 2:00 to	3:00 p. m.
Art lessons for the deaf, 2:00 to	3:00 p. m.
Work in the industrial departments, 2:00 to	5:00 p. m.
General exercise, 5:00 to	6:00 p. m.
Supper, for pupils	6:00 p. m.
Supper, for officers	6:30 p. m.
Evening study hour, from 7:00 to	8:30 p. m.
Retiring bell (small children)	7:30 p. m.
Retiring bell (intermediate children)	8:00 p. m.
General retiring bell	9:00 p. m.
Work hours (Saturdays), 8:00 to	11:00 a. m.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

All the pupils are taught some branch of handicraft by which they may make a livelihood after leaving school. We have selected such trades as will be most useful to them in after years, and shall introduce others as soon as the means at hand will permit.

The girls are taught the various branches of house-word, needle-work, dress-making, repairing, etc. We also need facilities for teaching the culinary art. If a special appropriation is made for a girls' dormitory these can be provided at small additional expense.

A large class of deaf boys are taught carpentry and cabinet-making by a competent instructor. The work which they have done upon our new school building has

not only been a saving to the State, but has given them an opportunity to show that they can do as good work as the average carpenter. For the past two vacations we have employed several of our boys and paid them \$30 per month and their living, and it was the cheapest work put upon the house.

The printing office is still successfully operated, as in past years, and some of the boys can earn a living in any community by this trade. The *Colorado Index* is issued every week during the school term by the pupils, and is a credit alike to the Institution and the State. It more than pays expenses, besides inspiring the children to read, as it is filled with items of interest pertaining to our little world. It is also a valuable medium of communication between the school and the homes of the pupils.

Besides the cane-seating which has been taught our blind boys for some years, we have just established a mattress shop. This is a trade which is most remunerative to the blind. Broom-making, tapestry-work and shoe and harness making will soon be introduced.

ATTENDANCE.

We have enrolled this session 111 pupils, and during the past two years 140. The actual attendance at the time of the last report was 81.

Classified:—

Deaf boys	30
Deaf girls	25
Blind boys	13
Blind girls	13
Total	81
Admitted during two years	59
Total	140
Removed from the State	8
Graduated	3
Dismissed because of feeble-mindedness	1
Dismissed as incorrigible	2
Died	4
Voluntarily remaining at home	14
Total decrease	32
Present attendance	108

Classified :--

Deaf boys	37
Deaf girls	37
Blind boys	20
Blind girls	14
Total	108

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

In my last report I dwelt at length on this subject, and hence deem it unnecessary to do more now than touch upon it. The tables at the end of this report will give many facts concerning our own pupils. As will be seen, only twenty-three out of ninety-four of these were born deaf, and not one has a deaf parent. There has been much written and said about the probability of deaf parents having deaf offspring. This extract from a recent communication written by Dr. P. G. Gillette, of Jacksonville, Illinois, Superintendent of the largest school for the deaf in the world, will be read with interest by those who have given the subject thought:

"That there are some deaf persons sprung from deaf parents is admitted, but their number is very small. There has been much discussion of late years about the advisability of deaf-mutes marrying, lest the infirmity of deafness may descend to their offspring, and a deaf variety of the human race be formed. Until a few sparrows will make spring, this hobgoblin will never materialize. Deafness is not continued by hereditary transmission in a direct line, except in rare instances. Not two per cent of the deaf and dumb are the children of deaf parents, though it can not be denied that a susceptibility to the infirmity inheres in certain kindreds; so that we find it true, that, while a deaf pair seldom have deaf children, they have numerous other relations—as uncles, aunts, first, second and third cousins, nephews and nieces—who are thus afflicted. Hence, if some philanthropist is more concerned for the happiness of those who as yet are not, and may never be, than of those who now are and will for years continue with us, let him not discourage the marriage of those who are

deaf, but that of their kinsmen; as, these being able to hear, and having all social advantages, the deprivation will not be so serious a matter to them as to their deaf relatives. The truth of this matter is, that, after laying all maudlin sentiment aside, there is no other class of people who so greatly need the companionship of the conjugal relation as the deaf and dumb. Shut out from church privileges, as preaching of the Word, prayer meetings, socials, receptions, lectures, concerts, parties, what remains to them of all that makes life pleasurable to us? The deprivation of their hearing has not diminished their social instincts. For companionship, family ties, and festive associations, they have as strong affinities as any one. The isolation caused by deafness, I believe, makes the marital impulse stronger in them than in others. To forbid them, as some would, matrimony, the one remaining but most helpful and enjoyable of all social and family relations, is a monstrous cruelty with very little reason. For these reasons, after many years of observation, in which I have known hundred of instances of deaf mute unions, and after closely studying my more than two thousand pupils, one of my highest pleasures and satisfactions is to see them judiciously and happily mated in the conjugal relation. For the foregoing reasons I have long approved and still do, of the marriage of the deaf; and I believe that, as a general rule, their intermarriage is more congenial, and productive of more happiness, than the marriage of deaf with hearing persons, though I have known most beautiful and happy unions of the latter kind. "Be ye not unequally yoked together," is a Scripture injunction that bears with as much force upon the deaf as upon any others. That it would be possible in process of time to generate families who would all be deaf, I fully believe. If the object of matrimony was only to produce human animals, irrespective of their mental and spiritual nature, I should advocate the prevention of the marriage not only of the deaf, but of some other classes.

who labor under physical defects. But this is not the case. A true marriage is upon a higher and holier basis than this. Its essential element is in the affections of a pair whose perfect union is necessary to their happiness. The happiness of this pair I believe to be of more consequence to themselves and to society than the possible or even probable inconvenience of their offspring. I say inconvenience, for deafness is neither a crime nor a disgrace ; nor does it inflict any suffering on its subject. There was a time when the deaf were considered but brutes and classed as idiots, and treated accordingly. That time, all are thankful, is past ; and in our time deaf persons often stand in society the peers of any others, in all that makes true nobility of character and manhood. In education, in mechanical skill, in æsthetic culture, in artistic talent, in true refinement and taste, they are oftentimes above the average of hearing people ; and sometimes the deaf member of the family is the one of all his kindred most entitled to respect, because his deafness, having withdrawn him from his surroundings, has placed within his reach an education and culture that enables him to live on a much higher plane than any of his relations enjoy, and than he would have enjoyed if he had not been deaf. There is in society a vast amount of practical ignorance concerning the deaf, which it seems almost impossible to eradicate. This is one of the heritages handed down from former times, when deafness was indeed a great calamity, consigning its subject to perpetual infancy in law, and to dense ignorance for life. But, as already stated, times have changed ; and what was once a calamity is now only a serious inconvenience. There are other inconveniences that descend by heredity that we might as well combat through matrimony as deafness. Baldness is a physical defect that is often (in fly-time and in cold weather, or when sitting in a draught, for instance) a great inconvenience ; but who ever thought of classing the bald-headed among

the defective classes, or of regarding baldness as a crime or disgrace? Near-sightedness is a physical defect that is often very inconvenient; but who ever thought to trace the pedigree of bald or near-sighted people, to see if they might enter into wedlock?"

And the following from a recent publication in *Science* will throw still more light upon the situation:

"The Clarke Institution at Northampton, Mass., opened in 1867. There have been several marriages among the pupils of the school, but none of them have had deaf-mute offspring.

There have been seventeen marriages of the pupils of the Horace Mann School, Boston, but none of the children of these marriages are deaf.

• Principal Hutton of Halifax reports thirty marriages of pupils from his school, but only in one case do the children share the infirmity of the parents.

Mr. Mathison, Superintendent of the Bellville Institution, Ontario, says: 'Six hundred and sixty-one children have attended, or are in attendance, at this school, and from the records I find that not a single parent of these children is deaf.' The principal of the Minnesota School, after an experience of twenty years, and those of California, Alabama and Mississippi, report a similar state of things in their respective States. But, perhaps, the most satisfactory statistics concerning the deaf are found in the reports of the Irish Commissioners. In 1881 these commissioners report as follows: 'An inquiry having been carried out in the censuses of 1851, 1861 and 1871 as to the children of congenital deaf-mutes, and the result being in each case of a negative character, it was not considered necessary to repeat this investigation, as it appears evident that deafness and dumbness in the parents have no influence in propagating the defect.'

In the census of 1871 a minute investigation was made respecting the marriage state of congenital deaf mutes, and from one hundred and fifteen unions there were found to be three hundred and fifteen children, of which number only three were deaf. Compare now this result with the number of deaf children from consanguineous marriages, and we find one hundred and forty-one cases of congenital deafness from the inter-marriage in eighty-five instances of first cousins; in sixty-three instances of the marriage of second cousins there were one hundred deaf children; there were in all three hundred and twenty-four cases of deafness from one hundred and ninety-four inter-marriages among relatives. One striking instance will illustrate the fact that consanguinity in the parents is responsible for a large percentage of deafness.

The Irish Commissioners report that No. 6 in their returns consisted of a family of five children whose parents were second cousins, two of the five children were born deaf. The father married a second time, but this wife was not related to him, and the six children resulting from the union were perfectly developed in all their faculties."

Of the ninety-four deaf children enrolled, the following causes of deafness are assigned:

Congenital	23
Unknown	11
Scarlet fever	8
Other fevers	9
Spinal meningitis	8
Brain fever	7
Teething	4
Colds	4
Eruptions in the head	4
Diphtheria	3
Whooping cough	3
Catarrh	3
Fall	3
Measles	1
Muscular rheumatism	1
Throat disease	1
Impure blood	1
Total	94

Not including those who were born deaf, or whose deafness is not accounted for, the following facts are revealed: Thirty-nine became deaf at two years of age, or under; twelve, over two and under five; six, over five and under ten; two at eleven; and one at sixteen.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

Of the forty-six blind pupils, I find these causes for blindness:

Congenital	8
Unknown	5
Sore eyes	5
Cold	4
Inflammation	4
Small-pox	3
Scrofula	2
Spinal meningitis	2
Measles	2
Stuck fork in eye	2
Fall	1
St. Vitus' dance	1
Ashes blown in eyes	1
Scarlet fever	1
Scissors fell in eye	1
Heavy lifting	1
Powder explosion	1
Catarrh	1
Total	46

Twelve of these, not including those born blind, or those unknown, lost their sight at two years of age, or under; eight, over two years and under five; seven, over five and under ten; one at eleven; two at twelve; one at thirteen; one at sixteen, and one at nineteen.

As will be seen from the above tables, children frequently lose their sight, or hearing, from very simple causes. This should inspire every parent with a desire to take the greatest possible care of their children, especially when there is the least apparent disease which could in any way affect the organs of hearing or sight.

CHANGES.

The following changes have taken place in our corps of officers and teachers since the issue of our last report:

Col. Henry Bowman, of Clear Creek county, who had so faithfully and efficiently served as a member of the

Board of Trustees for four years, was succeeded by Hon. Joseph A. Davis, of Custer county, in 1889, Col. Bowman's term having expired.

The health of Mr. F. T. Brown, who had so acceptably filled the position of boys' supervisor for some months, completely failed, and it became necessary for him to resign early in the spring of 1889. During the following summer, Mr. John W. Taylor, for some years connected with the Iowa school for the deaf, at Council Bluffs, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Taylor also has charge of our heating plant, and is foreman of the mattress shop.

Mrs. John W. Taylor was at the same time appointed assistant boys' supervisor, having special charge of the small boys. The faithfulness and care which both have exemplified have been very pleasing to me.

In June, 1889, Miss L. K. Thompson, who had filled the positions of matron and teacher of articulation for two years, asked to be relieved of the duties of matron, that she might devote all her time to her classes. The position thus made vacant has since been filled by Mrs. Anna Richards, who came to us from the Nebraska school for the deaf, at Omaha, with the highest recommendations from the superintendent of that institution.

The growth of the school has been such that it became necessary to add another teacher. The choice fell upon Miss Tillie Garman, who has been successfully teaching in the Iowa school for some years, and had gained a high place in the esteem of her co-laborers there. She came to us in September, 1890.

E. M. Marbourg, M. D., who has been associated for some time with the celebrated Dr. Fox, of Philadelphia, a very eminent oculist, has been appointed by the Board of Trustees as oculist and ophthalmic surgeon to the institution. He has performed, free of charge, several operations upon our pupils with remarkable success.

THANKS.

The institution has been the recipient of many favors, for which I take this means of expressing our sincere thanks and high appreciation. The following is only a partial list of those who have thus placed us under obligations:

The merchants and citizens of our city have been very liberal to our pupils, especially during Christmas, Easter and Thanksgiving occasions, at which times they have provided Christmas trees, furnished fruits and confections, and made every little heart leap with joy at the reception of handsome and appropriate gifts.

The various railroads of the State have granted to us half rates for the transportation of the pupils coming to and going from school, and have shown us many other favors. By these means I have been enabled to increase the attendance to nearly double that of two years ago.

The publishers of many of the papers of the State, and most of the State institutions have favored us with the weekly visits of their publications. These have proved a source of great pleasure, both to the officers and pupils.

The American Printing House for the Blind, and the committee in charge of the distribution of evangelical literature for the blind have furnished us a number of valuable volumes for our library.

IMPROVEMENTS.

More extensive improvements have been made during the past two years than for any similar period in the history of the institution. The needs of the school had become so urgent and apparent that the progress of our work was seriously hindered. And the crowded condition of our old and only building had so operated against the health of our pupils as to render the situation one of absolute peril. Nor was there any way of

heating the same, except to use stoves. The danger from this can be readily seen.

The last General Assembly, seeing the situation, very generously made a special appropriation of eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars to meet the emergency. With this we have erected three buildings and put steam heat into them all, together with the old house. Only those who know our condition previously can imagine the relief afforded.



The first of the three buildings is our school house, a magnificent structure, $199\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $65\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, of white lava stone, trimmed with pink lava, with a red sandstone foundation, containing a basement eleven feet high, two stories and an attic. The basement has seven large, well-lighted rooms, in which are our work shops for the blind boys, our printing office, and the play rooms for the boys, as well as study rooms. The main story has ten large, thoroughly lighted school

rooms, to each of which there are three doors, one for the teachers and one each for the boys and the girls of the classes, while the walls of no two rooms touch, but are separated by halls eight feet wide, in each of which there is a partition, and on each side of this there is a cloak closet. A wide hall extends through the building from end to end, with two cross halls. Each room is furnished with a closet for storing school supplies, also with wall slates. The only thing required to render the arrangement perfect is the necessary furniture and apparatus.

The second story is composed of four school rooms, arranged the same as those below, an elegant assembly hall, which will seat nearly a thousand persons, with dressing rooms convenient, commodious halls and art room, with its necessary storage departments, the finest of its kind in the State. For beauty, convenience, adaptability, elegance, and symmetry, this building has no equal in any other State institution of the same kind in America.

In the rear of the old building has been erected a pressed brick structure, about 85 by 90 feet, two stories high. In the first story are kitchen, root cellar, pantries, cold storage and pupils' dining room, with sinks and dish closets. The upper story is occupied as a sewing room, officers' dining room, apartments for the female help, with bath room and closets attached. A large light shaft fills the space between this and the old buildings which has the staircase in it.

The boiler house is a two-story pressed brick building, 40x40 feet. The lower story is used for the heating plant, and a room for a dynamo, with the laundry above. The heating apparatus consists of two boilers 5x16 feet, which supply heat for all the buildings.

The old building has been thoroughly changed, only two rooms remaining as they formerly were. It has also been supplied with steam heat, which has greatly

increased its safety and comfort. There are also bath rooms and plunge baths for the boys and girls. The condition of this old structure, however, is such that suitable ventilation is difficult. It is quite inadequate to our needs as a dormitory, even with the present attendance ; and if we are to enlarge our school as we have done for the past two years, it will be necessary to provide more sleeping apartments.

In addition to the wooden fire escapes built at the time of the erection of the brick structure, we have put up iron stairs at each end of the dormitory building, reaching from the top to the bottom, and covering with a complete balcony two windows upon each story. These have been pronounced by competent judges to be the best fire escapes in the State.

There are various other improvements of which want of space forbids extensive mention, such as the removal of the carpenter shop, the bringing of a four-inch water main upon the premises, placing a fire plug between the buildings, grading the grounds, planting out fruit trees, putting in drinking fountains, connecting with the city sewer, and running a large irrigating pipe through our grounds. Some of these things have been done without expense to the State.

OUR URGENT NEEDS.

The growth of the school necessitates enlargement in every direction. The wear and tear about an institution also entails expenses for repairs. For the past two years we have been straining every point to complete our new buildings and place the old one in a better condition, but further improvements are necessary.

The fences must be rebuilt ; a bakery would save us much, besides enabling us to teach our pupils a good trade ; paving needs to be done to secure our buildings against damage by water ; the school house must be furnished and supplied with electroliers.

School for the Feeble-Minded.

Under this head, two years ago, I called attention to the grave necessity in this State for a school of this kind. I am now more than ever convinced of its necessity, as I see more of the children whose condition can never be improved in any other way. I have in my possession the names of thirty-one who are fit subjects for such a school, whom I have found in my efforts to secure the attendance of deaf and blind children in our school.

I am glad that a movement was inaugurated last summer to establish an institution for these children, and I hope it will be strongly and successfully pressed before the next legislature. Our State has made ample provision for her children who have the use of all their faculties, and has even provided higher education for them. Care is taken of the insane, the indigent, the wayward youth and the criminal classes, but these poor unfortunate ones, whose mental force is not sufficient to give them access to any of our other institutions, or schools, are left without any care, without even a place where their feeble powers can be trained for usefulness and render them capable of caring for themselves.

A SUGGESTION.

Several of the States in the Union have passed laws providing for the publication of the manual alphabet, or the deaf and dumb alphabet, as it is frequently called, in all their school books. The wisdom of this course is apparent. Many of our pupils go home to spend their vacation, or to remain permanently, who cannot understand what their speaking parents or friends wish to say to them. They are shut up to themselves, except so far as they can write. This, to speaking persons, is tedious and often burdensome, and so the deaf are often ne-

glected. If all our hearing children were taught, or had access to, the manual alphabet, this state of things would not long exist, for every deaf child would have a companion in every boy and girl met. Nor would it be a useless accomplishment within itself. In sick rooms, as well as in many other places, it is often very convenient to be able to communicate with others without having to speak. This can be accomplished without any cost to the State. The experiment has proved very satisfactory wherever tried.

CONVENTIONS.

During the past summer I had the privilege and pleasure of attending two of the many conventions held in this country in the interest of the education of the deaf and blind. One of these was the "Convention of American Instructors of the Blind," held with the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Ill., July 15-17, 1890. It was well attended by those most interested in our work, and the discussions were very profitable to me.

The other was the "Twelfth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf," and was the first international meeting of the kind ever convened in America. The meeting was held with the New York Institution for the Deaf, located on Washington Heights, N. Y. City, August 23-27, 1890; and was attended by more than five hundred persons. It was the largest gathering of its kind ever held in connection with our work, and gave it an impetus which will be felt for all time. Space forbids that I should give detailed accounts of these meetings. The proceedings were printed in pamphlet form and can be had upon application to the superintendents of these institutions.

COMING TO COLORADO.

At the invitation of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, coupled with that of the Governor of the State, the Executive Committee, whose duty it is to act

upon such matters, has decided to hold the next "Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf" with this Institution, beginning the second Saturday in July, 1892. This is a decided compliment to our State and school, since there were other invitations extended to this meeting. I trust that it will prove a benefit to our school and the work generally in the West.

COMPLIMENTARY.

In response to a request from the committee which had charge of the American exhibit at the Paris, France, International Exposition in 1889, this Institution sent specimens of the pupils' handiwork and other articles of interest. Though there were many such exhibits, and some from older and larger schools, ours was selected as the typical one, and we were awarded the first prize, a gold medal. The exhibit was so highly prized that a request came that it be donated to the "Institute of Pedagogics," in Paris, which request was granted, and the articles are now on exhibition in that institution.

We also sent some articles to the "National Educational Convention" held in St. Paul, Minn., during the summer of 1890, which received very pleasing mention.

CONCLUSION.

It is peculiarly gratifying to be able to chronicle the rapid strides toward success made by our school. And when we take into consideration the trying circumstances under which, until very recently, we have labored, it may be regarded as phenomenal. During the past two years the enrollment has reached fifty-nine more than we had in all three years ago; and the progress made along every line has been very pleasing.

The improvements which have recently been made, and upon whose full enjoyment we have just entered,

will enable us to do much more effective work than at any time since the school was established. These, with the improvements we ask funds to make at this time, will place us where we can do as good work as any similar institution in this broad land. And we shall be prepared to give instruction to every deaf and blind child within our Commonwealth. I wish here to express our most sincere thanks for the interest taken in our school by citizens in all parts of the State, and for the liberality which enabled us to erect a building which is a credit to the State, an ornament to the city, a comfort to those who carry the burdens of the great work, a source of pride to its projectors and a blessing for all time to the deaf and blind children who are now within its walls and who shall ever be privileged to enter its portals.

CHARACTER OF INSTITUTE, TERMS OF ADMISSION, ETC.

This institute, which was established some sixteen years ago, is supported by the State for the purpose of educating its mute and blind children, who, by their misfortune, cannot be instructed in the schools for children possessing all their faculties. The institution has fulfilled its mission when it has educated these children to an extent equal to that obtained by children of normal faculties through the instrumentality of the public schools of the State. To accomplish this end, much time and patience need to be exercised by trained specialists in these particular fields of instruction, and a building provided in which the pupils may be assembled from their homes in various parts of the State, in order to receive such instruction at a minimum expense. The State of Colorado is abreast with her sister States in provision for this branch of her educational system, and by law has had buildings built and equipped and provided for the support of the mute and blind at this

institution. The general management is under the control of a board of trustees, five in number, residents of the State. The administration of the affairs of the institution is intrusted to competent and experienced officers and teachers, who are familiar with the methods employed in instructing the mute and the blind.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All deaf and blind persons between the ages of five and twenty-two years, actual residents of Colorado, are entitled to admission to the institution free of charge. This includes all those whose hearing or sight is so impaired as to prevent them from obtaining education in the public schools. Of necessity, the board and washing of pupils, with books and apparatus used in teaching, are also furnished free of charge. In cases of absolute poverty, the respective counties assume the expense of traveling and clothing.

SESSIONS.

The school opens on the first Wednesday of September and closes on the first Wednesday of the following June ; thus giving the pupils nine months at school and three months at home each year.

TRADES.

It is the aim of the institute so to educate the pupils partaking of its benefits that they may, on finishing the course, be able not only to communicate intelligently with persons with whom they are thrown, but successfully to follow some certain branch of handicraft as well. The trades of printing and carpentry are now taught, and other trades will be introduced as soon as the means at hand will permit. The girls are instructed in sewing and general housekeeping.

'CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Institute for the Mute and the Blind of Colorado is an educational institution, and for this purpose it is equipped and officered. This fact should be borne in mind, and the idea that it is an asylum or hospital for afflicted children who are burdens to their parents and friends, should be eradicated from the public mind.

Promptness in coming at the opening of the school term must be insisted upon, especially with pupils who have before been in attendance and are familiar with the rules of the institute. If it is impossible to come at the time of opening, the officers should be notified of the cause and of the time when the arrival may be expected.

Any person knowing of mute or blind children in the State who have not yet attended the institute, would confer a great favor upon them to notify the undersigned of their post-office address, or by making personal explanation of the work and objects of the institute to them. The Superintendent can, upon application, secure half-rates over the railroads for pupils, but not for their attendants.

All are cordially invited, at any time, to inspect the institute and its workings.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT.

ITEMS.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Books and stationery	\$ 295 05	\$ 163 10
Boots and shoes	176 10	279 40
Bread	613 78	474 19
Butter	467 59	687 57
Cows, horses and wagons	474 20	336 35
Dry goods and clothing	578 59	781 27
Fuel	876 65	927 74
Furniture	506 30	367 12
Groceries and provisions	3,126 28	3,154 67
Hardware	281 87	435 39
Hay and grain	233 86	192 06
Household goods	398 67	370 51
Insurance	96 50	199 29
Lights	851 37	586 93
Literature	70 27	92 92
Livery	78 97	18 00
Meat	1,760 92	1,532 45
Medicine and medical attendance	108 85	252 30
Milk	702 60	925 45
Miscellaneous	548 33	174 67
Musical instruments		25 00
Permanent improvement and repairs	1,150 51	10,520 44
Plumbing	71 10	47 00
Postage, freight, etc	146 61	184 75
Printing	169 80	44 50
Queensware	37 05	112 80
Salaries	10,914 29	12,341 67
School supplies		125 24
The printing office	148 11	89 31
Traveling expenses	999 80	975 40
Vegetables	63 51	431 66
Wages	2,467 69	3,118 90
Water supply	100 00	100 00
	\$ 28,521 22	\$ 40,068 05

JOHN E. RAY,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE

LIST OF PUPILS

IN ATTENDANCE FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1888, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
*Ashton, Oscar	W. W. Ashton	Denver	Arapahoe
Bailey, Frederick	Mrs. Laura Bailey . . .	Gunnison	Gunnison
Barton, Adelbert	Mrs. Carrie Barton . . .	Cañon City	Fremont
Barton, Coral	Mrs. Carrie Barton . . .	Cañon City	Fremont
*Bianchi, Lucia	Joseph J. Bianchi . . .	Cortrite	Park
*Bigler, Bessie	W. W. Bigler	Denver	Arapahoe
*Blanco, Manuel	Andriquez Blanco . . .	Apishapa	Las Animas
†Blanco, Maximiniano.	Andriquez Blanco . . .	Apishapa	Las Animas
Braner, Lena	Frank Brauer	Denver	Arapahoe
†Brummet, Cora	John Brummet	Denver	Arapahoe
†Bullock, George	Mrs. Melinda Bullock .	Springer	New Mexico
Burtnett, Eddie	Mrs. Lucy Burtnett . .	Colo. Springs	El Paso
Butler, Pearl	Mrs. Nancy Bragg . . .	Grand Junction	Mesa
Calhoun, Katie	John Calhoun	Greenland	Douglas
Capehart, Joseph	Aaron Capehart	Denver	Arapahoe
*Chandler, Zoe	G. B. Chandler	Grand Junction	Mesa
*Cortez, Magdalena . . .	Juan Sotero Cortez . .	Madrid	Las Animas
Cunningham, Benj.	W. D. Cunningham . . .	Leadville	Lake
Decker, Daniel	Mrs. Mary O'Brien . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
Docken, Sjul	Mrs. Mary Severson . .	Virginia Dale	Larimer
Drumm, Edna	August Drumm	Denver	Arapahoe
*Edmonds, Guertha . . .	W. H. Edmonds	Loveland	Larimer
Foss, Edgar J.	H. W. Foss	Silver Cliff	Custer
*Gabaldon, Ignacia . . .	Thomas Gabaldon . . .	Starkeville	Las Animas
*Gajewski, Francis . . .	Michael Gajewski . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
*Garrison, W. Frank . .	Mrs. Agnes Garrison .	Pueblo	Pueblo
Goddard, Esther M. . . .	L. W. Goddard	Boulder	Boulder
*Goldsmith, Harry	Mrs. Eva Goldsmith . .	Pueblo	Pueblo
Greenewald, Willie	Valentine Greenewald.	Denver	Arapahoe
†Guymon, James N. . . .	La Fayette Guymon . .	Mancos	Montezuma
*Harris, Lizzie	John Harris	Coal Creek	Fremont
Henry, John	James Henry	Elizabeth	Elbert

LIST OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
†*Hern, William . . .	Robert Hern	Ocate	New Mexico
*Honeywell, Lela . . .	R. Honeywell	Pueblo	Pueblo
Horton, Frank	Mrs. Mary Horton . . .	Deuver	Arapahoe
Horton, Willie	Mrs. Mary Horton . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
†Hubbard Paul D . . .	P. L. Hubbard	Denver	Arapahoe
†Hunter, Lula	Mrs. M. S. Hunter . . .	Fruita	Mesa
Jacobs, Frederick . . .	Mrs. Etta Jacobs . . .	Greeley	Weld
†Kennealey, Martin . .	Michael Kennealey . .	Walsenburg	Huerfano
Kennedy, Hattie M . .	E. J. Kennedy	Parachute	Garfield
Kestner, Maximilian . .	Maximilian Kuner . .	Denver	Arapahoe
†*Knudsen, Karl Ult . .	Karl Knudsen	Denver	Arapahoe
†*Ljunberg, Charles . .	Andrew Ljunberg . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
Lopez, Antonia	Ricardo Lopez	Antonito	Conejos
Loughran, Enos	Hugh Loughran	Denver	Arapahoe
McGinuity, Stephen . .	Thomas McGinnity . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
McGowau, Eddie	Mrs. A. McGowan . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
*Maes, Juan Rafael . .	Antonio Maes	Weston	Las Animas
†*Mahan, Lee Ross . .	Mrs. Annie M. Mahan .	Brighton	Arapahoe
*Mallett, Fillmore . . .	Mrs. Alice Mallett . . .	Delta	Delta
*Martinez, Juan Nich .	Antonio A. Martinez .	Weston	Las Animas
*Masopust, Francis . .	Frank J. Masopust . .	Globeville	Arapahoe
Mawhiney, Bonita . . .	Mrs. Agnes Mawhiney .	Leadville	Lake
†Mawhiney, Alwilda . .	Mrs. Agnes Mawhiney .	Leadville	Lake
Mestas, Josefa	Juan Mestas	Weston	Las Animas
†Miller, Frank?	H. F. Miller	Golden	Jefferson
Milsagle, Amanda . . .	I. N. Milsagle	Pueblo	Pueblo
†Milsagle, Rowena . .	I. N. Milsagle	Pueblo	Pueblo
†More, Dora M	J. W. More	Leadville	Lake
Mortimer, Wilford . . .	Miss S. C. Mortimer . .	Denver	Arapahoe
†Nash, John C	Joseph Nash	Montrose	Montrose
Nelson, Frederick . . .	Rasmus Nelson	Brush	Morgan
Orr, Jennie	Mrs. Emma L. Orr . . .	Buena Vista	Chaffee
Patterson, Birdie . . .	N. F. Patterson	Pueblo	Pueblo
*Rachofsky, Julia . . .	Harry Rachofsky . . .	Bald Mountain	Gilpin
Reicheuecker, Louisa .	A. Reicheuecker	Como	Park

LIST OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Reicheneker, Mary	A. Reicheneker	Como	Park
*Ritchie, Ethel	J. J. Pollock	Montreal	Canada
Rodriguez, Nicholas	J. Dolores Rodriguez	Conejos	Conejos
*Sahott, Joseph	Michael Sahott	Bessemer	Pueblo
*Sanchez, Manuelita	Mrs. Ysidra Olgina	Madrid	Las Animas
Seeley, Nora May	C. W. Seeley	Idaho Springs	Clear Creek
Shideler, Maggie	William Shideler	Colo. Springs	El Paso
Sniveley, Harley	W. W. Sniveley	Berthoud	Larimer
*Sparling, Willie	J. B. Sparling	Highlands	Arapahoe
†Stuart, John Guy	John L. Stuart	St. Louis	Missouri
*Taylor, Ethel	John W. Taylor	Colo. Springs	El Paso
*Taylor, Ory N.	E. J. Stockwell	Loveland	Larimer
*Thompson, Lillie	H. F. Thompson	Fouatain	El Paso
*Thurston, Walter	Mrs. R. A. Thurston	Colo. Springs	El Paso
*Torrens, Ida	James Torrens	Denver	Arapahoe
Towner, Lizzie M	S. S. Towner	Otis	Washington
Turner, Maggie	J. Y. Turner	Pitkin	Gunnison
†Verger, Floyd	Donaciano Vigil	Denver	Arapahoe
Vigil, Alvinita	Isidoro Vigil	Sopris	Las Animas
*Vigil, Huberto	Joseph W. Watson	Apishapa	Las Animas
†Watson, Lillie	Richard Wootton	Trinidad	Las Animas
White, John	W. J. Yost	Pueblo	Pueblo
¶Wolpert, Harry D	George H. Young	Evans	Weld
Wootton, Fidelis	Max Brose	Denver	Arapahoe
Yost, James	George H. Young	Julesburg	Sedgewick
¶Young, Grace E	George H. Young	Julesburg	Sedgewick
Young, Sadie M	George H. Young	Colo. Springs	El Paso

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Adamson, J. Bruce	Lloyd Adamson	Julesburg	Sedgewick
Adamson, Helen	Lloyd Adamson	Julesburg	Sedgewick
†*Beckwith, Wilford R	Mrs. Mary R. Beckwith	Fort Collins	Larimer
Brose, Clara	Max Brose	Denver	Arapahoe
Brunk, Daisy	Mrs. G. W. Brunk	Denver	Arapahoe

LIST OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
†Buckmaster, Robert	B. N. Campbell	Pueblo	Pueblo
*Bustos, Cipriano . . .	Pedro Bustos	Sopris	Las Animas
*Cheatly, Pauline G. . .	John F. Cheatly . . .	Central City	Gilpin
Cisneros, Louisa	Concepcion Cisneros .	Cucharas	Huerfano
†Clarke, Minnie	Mrs. Miriam Clarke .	Grand Junction	Mesa
Cline, C. Edward	Thomas Cline	Fort Collins	Larimer
Coe, Eliska E.	John P. Coe	Trinidad	Las Animas
*Cope, C. Frederick . .	Mrs. Anua B. Cope .	Leadville	Lake
Cordova, Ursula	Ramon Cordova . . .	Conejos	Conejos
†Dicksou, Cora	Mrs. F. M. Parshall .	Denver	Arapahoe
*Drury, Dena K.	F. E. Torbitt	Eads	Kiowa
*Engleman, Harry . . .	Dr. C. C. Engleman .	Green Mt. Falls . .	El Paso
Gilbert, Ira	· · · · ·	Sagache	Sagache
*Hall, Arthur F.	William V. Hall . . .	Ruedi	Eagle
†Harris, William . . .	Mrs. Gus. Pettepier .	Denver	Arapahoe
†Heller, William	George Heller	Wallace	Idaho
Herpich, Anna	August Herpich . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
*Higby, Myrtle	Frank A Higby . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
Hubbard, W. Orwill . .	D. P. Hubbard	La Salle	Weld
*Kennel, David R . . .	John R. Kennel . . .	Thurman	Arapahoe
*Kerr, Ernest E	E. E. Kerr	Monte Vista . . .	Rio Grande
Lesher, Ella J	Frauk J. Lesher . . .	Fort Collins . . .	Larimer
*McAfee, Perrin	· · · · ·	Cañon City . . .	Fremont
McCabe, Hugh	Col. H. Bowman . . .	Idaho Springs . .	Clear Creek
*McGraw, Pearly	Leonard McGraw . .	Deuver	Arapahoe
Morgan, Charles	Mrs. Mary Morgan .	Elyria	Arapahoe
Myers, John, Jr	John Myers, Sr . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
Norton, Alvin	Mrs. Bessie Norton .	Golden	Jefferson
*Peasley, LeRoy	George K. Peasley .	Greeley	Weld
†Percival, Addie	L. L. Percival . . .	Florence	Fremont
Prout, Jennie	Mrs. Rhoda Prout .	Golden	Jefferson
*Rains, Jessie C.	Samuel Rains . . .	Denver	Arapahoe
Ralston, Henry	Mrs. Augusta Ralston.	Monument	El Paso
*†Rudd, Lizzie	Thomas A. Rudd .	Colo. Springs . . .	El Paso
Ruiz, Adeleida	Fraucisco Ruiz . . .	Walsenburg . . .	Huerfano

LIST OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Salazar, Albino	Manuel Salazar	Weston.	Las Animas
†Sargent, Frederick . . .	Mrs. Sadie M. Pike . . .	Georgetown.	New Mexico
*Saur, Frederick W. . . .	Fritz Custer	Denver.	Arapahoe
*Semple, Robert.	Miss Mary Semple. . . .	Colo. Springs.	El Paso
Smith, Walter G.	C. C. Smith.	Colo. Springs.	El Paso
Wilson, Mabel R.	A. W. Wilson.	Lindon.	Arapahoe

* New pupils.

† Left school

‡ Died.

¶ Graduated.

DEAF AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

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INFORMATION REGARDING PUPILS.

NAME.	BECAME DEAF.	CAUSE.	BORN.	PARENTS RELATED	DEAF RELA-TION.	PARTIAL OR TOTAL.	ADMITTED.
Ashton, Oscar	1 year, 4 months . . .	Fever and spasms . . .	Ohio	No	No	Total	Sept. 10, 1890
Bailey, Fred	4 years	Scarlet fever	Missouri	No	No	Partial	Sept. 10, 1886
Barton, Adelbert	1 year	Throat disease	Colorado	No	Sister	Partial	Nov. —, 1881
Barton, Coral	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	Brother	Total	Oct. 20, 1880
Bianchi, Lucia	1 year, 8 months . . .	Unknown	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Dec. 6, 1889
Bigler, Bessie	11 years	Catarrh	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Oct. 2, 1889
Bianco, Manuel	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	Brother	Partial	Feb. 12, 1890
Blanco, Max	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	Brother	Partial	Feb. 12, 1890
Brauer, Lena	18 months	Spinal meningitis	Colorado	No	No	Total	Mar. 1, 1888
Brummet, Cora	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Missouri	No	No	Total	Sept. 5, 1888
Bullock, Geo	6 months	Whooping cough . . . . .	. . . . .	Yes	No	Total	Sept. 22, 1880
Burnett, Eddie	1 year	Whooping cough	Nebraska	No	No	Total	Sept. 2, 1886
Butler, Pearl	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Total	Dec. 21, 1880
Calhoun, Katie	Unknown . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever	New York	No	Total	Sept. 27, 1877
Capehart, Joseph	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	Total	Sept. 9, 1880
Chandler, Zoe	1 year	Unknown . . . . .	. . . . .	Indiana	No	Partial	Oct. 2, 1889
Cortez, Magdalena	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	Partial	Oct. 17, 1890

REPORT OF THE

INFORMATION REGARDING PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	BECAME DEAF.	CAUSE.	BORN.	PARENTS RELATED.	DEAF RELATION.	PARTIAL OR TOTAL.	ADMITTED.
Cunningham, Ben	2 years	Teething and cold.	Colorado	No	No	Total	Oct. 7, 1885
Decker, Daniel	1 year	Diphtheria.	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Sept. 5, 1888
Docken, Sjul	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Norway	No	Cousin	Total	Sept. 30, 1884
Drummond, Edna	10 months	Spinal meningitis .	Colorado	No	Cousin	Partial	Sept. 6, 1887
Edmunds, Guertha	1 year	Catarrh	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Sept. 10, 1890
Frost, Edgar J.	3 years	Scarlet fever	Wisconsin	No	No	Partial	Mar. 5, 1888
Gabaldon, Ignacia	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	Niece	Partial	Oct. 17, 1890
Gajewski, Frank	4½ months	Measles	Prussia	No	No	Total	Nov. 1, 1889
Garrison, W. F.	18 months	Br. fever & spi. men.	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Nov. 29, 1889
Goddard, Esther	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Indiana	No	No	Total	Sept. 25, 1877
Goldsmith, Harry	2 years	Scarlet fever	Colorado	No	No	Total	Oct. 2, 1889
Greenewald, W.	7 years	Diph. & bl'd poising	New York	No	No	Partial	Sept. 5, 1888
Gwynou, James	14 months	Typhoid fever	Unknown	No	No	Total	Mar. 10, 1883
Harris, Lizzie.	20 months	Whooping cough .	Colorado	No	No	Total	Dec. 25, 1889
Henry, John	17 months	Cere. spi. meuin.	Colorado	No	No	Total	Sept. 5, 1888
Hern, William	7 years	Fall	New Mexico	No	No	Partial	Feb. 1, 1890
Honeywell, Lela	3 years, 6 months	Muscular rheum. .	Colorado	Cousins	Sister	Partial	Feb. 1, 1890

DEAF AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

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Horton, Frank	Congenital	Colorado	No	Brother	Partial	Sept. 5, 1888
Horton, Willie	Unknown	Colorado	No	Brother	Total	Sept. 1, 1885
Hubbard, P. D.	3 years	Cold in head	Kansas	No	Total	Sept. 12, 1883
Huntr, Lula	1 year	Teething	Utah	No	Total	Sept. 29, 1879
Jacobs, Fred	Congenital		Colorado	No	Total	Sept. 5, 1888
Kennealey, M.	4 years	Cold	Pennsylvania	No	Total	Nov. 10, 1888
Kennedy, Hattie	2 years	Menigitis	Iowa	No	Total	Sept. 16, 1883
Kestner, Max	Unknown	Unknown	Mississippi	No	Total	Sept. 6, 1887
Knudsen, Karl U.	1 year	Brain Fever	Denmark	No	Partial	Nov. 1, 1889
Ljungberg, Chas.	Congenital		Sweden	No	Partial	Apr. 10, 1890
Lopez, Antonia	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Aunt	Total	
Longhren, Enos	10 months	Brain Fever	Unknown	No	Total	Sept. 2, 1882
McGinnity, S.	4 years, 9 months .	Brain Fever	Illinois	No	Total	Sept. —, 1880
McGowan, Eddie	3 years, 4 months	Fever	Unknown	No	Total	Sept. 1, 1885
Maes, Jaun Raf.	Congenital		Colorado	No	Partial	Jan. 15, 1890
Malian, Lee Ross	1 year	Catarrh	Colorado	No	Partial	Oct. 24, 1890
Mallett, Fill.	5 months	Brain Fever	Colorado	No	Partial	Nov. 26, 1889
Martinez, Nich.	Congenital		Colorado	No	Partial	Jan. 15, 1890
Masopust, Frank	Congenital		Kansas	No	Total	Nov. 22, 1889
Mawhinney, Bonita	2 years, 7 months	Teething	Colorado	No	Partial	Feb. 11, 1879
Mawhinney, Allie	3 years	Unknown	Colorado	No	Total	
Mestas, Josefa	Congenital		Colorado	No	Partial	Sept. 6, 1888

REPORT OF THE

INFORMATION REGARDING PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	BECAME DEAF.	CAUSE.	BORN.	PARENTS RELATED.	DEAF RELATION.	PARTIAL OR TOTAL.	ADMITTED.
Miller, Frank	Congenital	Typhoid fever	Unknown	No	No	Partial	Sept. 1, 1885
Mislagle, A.	8 years	Typhoid fever	Illinois	No	Sister	Partial	Sept. 10, 1888
Mislagle, R.	8 years	Typhoid fever	Illinois	No	Sister	Partial	Sept. 10, 1888
More, Dora M.	16 years	Impure blood	Unknown			Partial	Sept. 5, 1888
Mortimer, Wilford	18 months	Sunstroke and fever	Utah	No	No	Total	Sept. —, 1883
Nash, John C.	11 years	Fall from horse	Colorado	Cousins	Brother	Total	Oct. 25, 1882
Nelson, Fred	9 months	Brain fever	Colorado	No	No	Total	Sept. 1, 1886
Orr, Jennie	3 years	Meningitis	Nebraska	No	No	Total	Nov. 29, 1881
Patterson, B.	5 months	Cold	Colorado	No	No	Total	Sept. 5, 1883
Rachofsky, Julia	7 months	Scarlet fever	Colorado	Yes	No	Total	Nov. 5, 1890
Reicheneker, L.	Unknown	Eruption	Unknown	No	Sister	Total	Jan. 16, 1882
Reicheneker, M.	Unknown	Eruption	Unknown	No	Sister	Total	Jan. 16, 1882
Ritchie, Ethel	3 years	Scarlet fever	Florida	No	No	Total	Mar. 26, 1889
Rodriguez, Nich.	Unknown					Total	Sept. —, 1884
Sabott, Joseph	10 months	Meningitis	Pennsylvania	No	No	Partial	Nov. 1, 1889
Sanchez, Manuel	Congenital		Colorado	No	No	Total	Oct. 17, 1890
Seelye, Nora M.	10 months	Brain fever	Colorado	No	No	Total	Sept. 5, 1888

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Shideler, Maggie	Congenital	Indiana	No	No	Total	April 11, 1883
Snively, Harley	15 months	Diphtheria	Colorado	No	Total	Sept. 1, 1885
Spangling, Will	10 months	Rising in ears	Canada	No	Brother	Jan. 22, 1889
Stuart, John G.	2 years, 6 months .	Fall	Texas	No	Total	Sept. 6, 1888
Taylor, Ethel	Congenital		Iowa	No	Total	Oct. 2, 1889
Taylor, Ory N.	Gradually	Rising in ears	Illinois	No	Total	Oct. 2, 1889
Thompson, Lillie	2 years, 7 months .	Diph. and menin .	Missouri	Cousin	No	Partial
Thurston, Walter	9 years	Scarlet fever	Iowa	No	No	Partial
Torreus, Ida	9 years	Scarlet fever	Colorado	No	No	Partial
Towner, Lizzie	1 year	Unknown	Illinois	No	Total	Sept. —, 1886
Turner, Maggie	3 months	Cold	Colorado	No	Total	Oct. 11, 1879
Verger, Floyd	2 years	Scarlet fever			Total	Nov. 26, 1882
Vigil, Alvinita	Congenital		Colorado	No	Partial	Oct. 1, 1888
Vigil, Huberto	2 years	Fever	Colorado	No	Partial	Nov. 29, 1889
Watson, Lillie	Unknown				Total	Sept. 5, 1888
White, John	14 months	Meningitis	Kansas		Total	Fall, 1885
Wolpert, H. D.	2 years	Lung fever	Colorado	No	Total	May 5, 1874
Wootton, Fidelis	2 years	Scarlet fever	Colorado	No	Total	Oct. 1, 1880
Yost, James	5 years	Spi. men. and tons.	Wisconsin	No	Total	Nov. 1, 1888
Young, Grace F.	Congenital		Ohio	No	Sister	Oct. —, 1875
Young, Sadie	Congenital		Colorado	No	Sister	Sept. 11, 1878

REPORT OF THE

INFORMATION REGARDING PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	BECAME BLIND.	CAUSE.	WHERE BORN.	PARENT RELATED.	BLIND RELATION.	PARTIAL OR TOTAL.	ADMITTED.
Adamson, Bruce	Congenital		Ohio	No	Sister	Partial	Sept. 1, 1883
Adamson, Helen	Congenital		Colorado	No	Brother	Partial	Sept. 6, 1888
Beckwith, Willford	Congenital		Colorado	No	Uncle	Partial	Oct. 6, 1890
Brose, Clara	Congenital		Wisconsin	No	No	Total	Sept. 1, 1886
Brunk, Daisy	1 year	Sore eyes	Unknown	...	...	Total	Sept. 20, 1885
Buckmaster, R.	2 years	Scrofula	Iowa	No	No	Partial	Nov. 29, 1889
Bustos, Cipriano	2 years	Small-pox	Colorado	No	No	Total	Dec. 19, 1888
Cheatley, P. G.	7 years, 6 months	Stuck fork in	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Oct. 24, 1890
Cisneros, Louisa	Unknown	Small-pox	Colorado	No	No	Total	Oct. 1, 1888
Clarke, Minnie	13 years	Sp. meningitis	Indiana	No	No	Total	Mar. 15, 1890
Cline, C. Edward	3 years, 6 months	Fall	Colorado	No	No	Partial	Oct. 25, 1888
Coe, Eliska E.	A few months	Sore eyes	Kansas	No	No	Total	Nov. 1, 1888
Cope, C. Fred	3 months	Cold	Ohio	No	No	Total	Sept. 10, 1890
Cordova, Ursula	Congenital		New Mexico	No	Cousin	Partial	Oct. 26, 1885
Dickson, Cora	12 years	St. Vitus' dance	Colorado	No	No	Total	Oct. 1, 1885
Drury, Dena K.	3 years, 9 months	Takiug medicine	Kansas	No	No	Total	Sept. 10, 1890
Engleman, Harry	11 years	Scrofula	Indiana	No	No	Total	Sept. 28, 1890

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Gilbert, Ira	9 years	Ashes in eyes	Kansas	No	Partial	Oct. —, 1885
Hall, Arthur	10 years	Fever and sore eyes	Missouri	No	Partial	Oct. 10, 1890
Harris, Willie	3 months	Inflammation	Michigan	No	Total	Nov. 1, 1889
Heller, Willie	1 year	Scarlet Fever	Colorado	No	Total	Sept. —, 1883
Herpich, Anna	3 years, 6 months	Unknown	Iowa	No	Partial	Sept. 1, 1886
Higby, Myrtle	Congenital	Unknown	Ohio	No	Total	Sept. 10, 1890
Hubbard, W. O.	Unknown	Scissors fell in	Canada	No	Partial	Sept. 5, 1888
Kennel, David R.	4 years	Catarrh	Ohio	No	Total	Sept. 10, 1890
Kerr, Ernest E.	3 months	Meningitis	Unknown	No	Partial	Sept. 10, 1890
Lesher, Ella	5 years	Heavy lifting	Ohio	No	Total	Sept. 1, 1883
McAfee, Perrin	19 years	Congenital	Colorado	No	Partial	Mar. 16, 1889
McCabe, Hugh	7 years	Snow blind	Ohio	No	Total	Sept. —, 1885
McGraw, Peary	2 days	Inflammation	Wales	No	Partial	Nov. 1, 1889
Morgan, Charles	1 year	Cold	Colorado	No	Total	Sept. —, 1883
Myers, John	4 years	Sore eyes	Unknown	No	Partial	Sept. 1, 1885
Norton, Alvin	10 years	Cold and inflam.	Illinois	No	Partial	Feb. 1, 1890
Peasley, LeRoy	Unknown	Measles	Indiana	No	Partial	Sept. —, 1883
Percival, Addie	1 month	Sore eyes	Pennsylvania	...	Total	Sept. —, 1883
Prout, Jennie	12 years	Pitck-fork stuck	Kansas	...	Partial	Nov. 2, 1890
Rains, Jesse	4 years	Measles	Missouri	No	Total	Sept. —, 1883
Ralston, Henry	16 years	Inflammation	Unknown	...	Partial	Nov. —, 1889

INFORMATION REGARDING PUPILS—*Concluded.*

NAME.	BECAME BLIND.	CAUSE.	WHERE BORN.	PARENTS RELATED.	BLIND RELATION.	PARTIAL OR TOTAL.		ADMITTED.
						No	Total	
Ruiz, Adeleida	Unknown	Small-pox	Colorado	No	No	No	Total	Sept. 15, 1888
Salazar, Albino	Unknown	Colorado	Colorado	No	No	No	Total	Sept. 6, 1888
Sargent, Fred	1 year	Sore eyes	Nebraska	No	No	No	Total	Sept. 3, 1885
Saut, Frederick	Congenital . . . . .	. . . . .	Colorado	No	No	No	Total	Jan. 1, 1890
Semple, Robert	8 years	Cold	Colorado	No	No	No	Partial	April 1, 1890
Smith, Walter	3 years	Giant powder expl.	Colorado	No	No	No	Total	Sept. 16, 1884
Wilson, Mabel	Unknown	Nebraska	No	No	No	Total	Sept. 5, 1888





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